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N. E. FARMER.

SHEEP.

We would very gladly favor the farmers of the interior with more information relative to sheep than we have heretofore given, if our correspondents would help us. In the immediate vicinity of Boston, sheep are seldom found upon our farms. It may be as well for us to acknowledge frankly that we know nothing about them, excepting what little we may have derived from books. But while we are unable to furnish any thing upon this topic from our own experience or observation, we will very cheerfully publish the thoughts and opinions of others.

Mention has already been made in our pages of a "Treatise upon Sheep," by Ambrose Blacklock, an American edition of which can be had at the bookstores of Boston and New York. As far as we are competent to judge, it is a work of merit. We give below an extract from its pages relative to the feeding of sheep upon turnips—for while the English customs differ so much from ours that many of his remarks will be useless here, he throws in many other general remarks which may be useful on this side of the Atlantic:—

"The fattening of sheep on turnips is much promoted by their having access to a grass field, more especially if it happen to contain whins or heather. It is from want of attention to this that sheep are so liable to disease when eating turnips, for, apart from the benefit that accrues to them from a dry lair, they are enabled to turn their food to better account when consuming bitter herbs. It is no unusual thing for turnip-fed sheep and cattle to become quite lean, as the farmers say, 'almost at the lifting,' for no other reason than that they have been confined too strictly to one article of diet. They have been denied access to plants containing of all things the one most necessary for the maintenance of their health—*bitter extractive matter*—as it is called by chemists—without a due proportion of which the most nutritious substances cannot be turned to account. 'As an essential ingredient in the provender of herbivorous animals, it may, I think, be admitted as a fact, that its importance is *in an inverse ratio* with the nutritive powers of the food.' Thus accounting for the length of time that sheep will continue to thrive on turnips alone.

"With all the advantages, however, which accrue to the sheep when on turnips, from the quantity of nutritive matter which these roots contain, its progress when restricted to them frequently falls very far short of the expectations of the owner. In the greater number of instances, also, farmers are unable to account for their want of success in this department, so that I may be excused for endeavoring to point out, at some length, the causes of their failure. To proceed:—

"The point in sheep management in which our farmers are most deficient, is turnip-feeding; one upon which most will pique themselves as being perfect, though, speaking guardedly, hardly one man in twenty understands the rudimentary principles on which sheep-feeding should be conducted. They are unacquainted with the habits of the wild animal, and, unlike any other class of men, interest themselves little in the fundamental study of their calling. There is not a showman, or a bird-fancier but knows to a tittle the peculiarities of the creature that he has in charge, and endeavors, to the best of his ability, to provide such food as its instincts crave. Not so, however, with the store-farmer. He cares not to inquire whether the sheep is *naturally* calculated to subsist on one kind of nutriment; and if so, whether they will, when left to the exercise of instinct, resort to turnips of their own accord; whether the sheep is usually restricted to confined localities, similar to our fields, or is the unrestrained rover over an extensive pasture. Yet it is from investigations of this kind that we are to derive our mode of treating sheep, and are to form plans beneficial to ourselves, from their being, in a manner, improvements upon nature. We find, from a perusal of the works of travellers, and from the anatomical peculiarities of the sheep, that it is fitted for residence in countries precipitous in surface, and scantily supplied with herbage; consequently, it must range over a vast extent of ground for a subsistence, and its food must, owing to the varied features of the country, consist, not of one or of a few plants, but of a most extensive mixture of herbage. Experiment also points out that the deductions from these observations are correct. Sheep, in fact, consume a greater number of plants than any other domestic animal. Linnæus, in examining into this subject, found by offering fresh plants to such animals, in the ordinary mode of feeding, that horses ate 262 species, and refused 212; cattle ate 276 species, and refused 218; while sheep took 387 species, and only refused 111. We find, too, great difficulty in preventing sheep from springing over the dykes and hedges that we place as boundaries to their rambling habits, yet how seldom do we see the true cause of their determination to set them at defiance. We may partly account for it by considering their analogy to the goat, and their propensity to scale rugged eminences; but I think these movements rather indicate an anxiety to change a pasture already exhausted of variety, for fresh fields, and herbage abounding in that miscellaneous provision which nature apparently reckons essential for them. Shepherds own as much, and will tell you that frequent change of pasture is the soul of sheep husbandry, though they see no reason why sheep should not be kept for many successive weeks on a patch of turnips. They admit the necessity of a frequent shifting in the one case, but deny it in the other. Magendie, a celebrated French physiologist, has shown by experiment, that it is impossible to keep an animal in a healthy state longer than six weeks on one article of diet, death frequently taking place before even the end of that period: but our sheep farmers, in happy ignorance of the fact, confine their flocks for months to turnips only. And what, may I ask them, is the consequence of the practice? Why, that it is not unusual to meet with sheep owners who lose at least one out of every fifteen, and all owing, as may easily be proved, to this mode of management. In the first place, the turnip is a kind of food entirely foreign to the nature of the sheep, and one to which at first, they evince great repugnance. There are many varieties of sheep incapable of feeding on turnips, owing to the form of the face, the upper jaw projecting considerably past the lower, hindering the chisel-shaped teeth from being brought to bear upon the root. None of our British breeds certainly have this as a regular feature, nevertheless they are liable to it; and there are few farmers that have not, several times in their lives, met with *grun-mouthed* sheep, as they are called in Scotland, from their profile resembling that of the pig, and suiting them for poking in the earth, rather than for eating in the usual way. Again, if the structure of the sheep's mouth proves that it is not adapted for eating turnips, the composition of the turnip no less satisfactorily shows that it is not calculated as food for the sheep. Bitterness is essentially necessary in the food of all herbivorous animals; without it, indeed, they sooner or later fall into ill health. This property is shown by chemists to reside in the extractive matter of plants, which has, therefore, been called *bitter extractive*. The quantity is also found to be in the inverse ratio of the nutritive powers of the plant; that is to say, where the plant abounds in alimentary matter, the proportion of bitter extractive is small, compared with what it is where the former is deficient. Turnips contain a large quantity of matter capable of affording nourishment to the body, but they yield little or none of the bitter principle. In consequence of this, sheep acquire fat rapidly for a time, when placed on turnips; but, experiencing a want of the medicinal bitter, begin with equal rapidity to lose the advantages they so recently gained. Their appetite becomes depraved, and, from being shut out from access to the stomachic intended for them by nature, they take to devouring earth or any substance capable of serving as a substitute for it. 'With regard to the natural use of bitter extractive, it may be laid down as a truth, that it stimulates the stomach, corrects putrefying and unwholesome nutriment, promotes tardy digestion, increases the nutritive powers of those vegetable substances to which it is united, and furnishes a natural remedy for the deranged functions of the stomach in particular, and through the sympathetic medium of that organ, for the atony of remote parts in general.' All, indeed, concur in setting a high value on this constituent of plants—all, with the exception of those whose interests are most deeply concerned in a knowledge of its importance. Farmers, in general, cannot perceive the utility of attending to concerns apparently so trifling, though in the right conduct of these they depend materially for success. Nay, I have known men arguing, that in six weeks they have given ordinary sheep an excellent coating of fat, by keeping them on turnips only; though, on strict inquiry being made into the nature of the field in which they had been penned, it has always turned out that the sheep

had access to other things, their owners having wilfully shut their eyes to the true circumstances of the case. Depend on it, no sheep will continue in health during six weeks on turnips alone, much less will it continue throughout that time to take on fat. Much of the mischief attending a want of bitter matter, is obviated by the plan of allowing the sheep corn, salt, oil cake, and hay, which serve, especially the last, as tolerable substitutes for it. Good hay ought always to be plentifully supplied to sheep on turnips, as, from the variety of the plants composing it, it contains much that is not to be found in turnips. Besides, one of the most useful bitters with which we are acquainted, (the *Bogbean—Menyanthes Trifoliata)* occurs in meadow hay, and is a plant sufficient of itself to save the animal from the consequences of neglect. Whenever you hear of remarkable instances of sheep becoming quickly fat on turnips, you may safely believe they have had liberty to nibble something in addition to the ordinary provender. They have had access to broom or whins, perhaps only to bushes that are laid as a defence on dykes, or only to the scanty pickings on the edges of fields; still they have by such means in a manner satisfied the craving for bitter aliment, and enabled their stomachs to turn to better account the otherwise unprofitable turnips. Broom is at all times an excellent medicine for sheep, and one which they are partial to, and which ought therefore to be placed, if possible, within their reach."

For the N. E. Farmer.

STOOKING CORN—CASTING FOAL.

In the Farmer of Nov. 24, we have Mr Durand's method of stooking corn, from the Albany Cultivator. With him I entirely agree, that cutting up corn is the easiest, safest, and best way of managing, both for grain and fodder; and also that laying down the corn, or binding it into bundles, is tedious and unnecessary. I take five rows, selecting two good hills on the centre row, and twisting their tops together for a foundation; then cut and set round these two hills as much as will make a stook of a suitable size; put your arms round the stook, and take hold of about half a dozen good stalks, cross them, bring them forward and tie with a grain knot. Then double down the tassels and bind with one stalk, or twist them together, and the stook is done. I think my way rather the best; for *two hills* stand bracing and give the stook such a support that they cannot blow over. The space in the centre gives the air a chance to circulate, and the corn will not damage in any weather, even if put up green and wet. But I think the greatest improvement on Mr Durand's mode, is in tying with the stalks: this, though difficult to describe, is done in an instant, and saves the trouble of making bands. Doubling down the tassels is of no great consequence, but adds to the neatness of the stook, and a very slight fastening is sufficient. Corn put up in this way, will stand for any length of time in any kind of weather, and be perfectly safe from every thing but vermin. When you wish to cart it, let one hand bend over the stook, and another cut the standing hills with a sickle, and both together throw it in the cart.

Now my hand is in, I wish to make an inquiry, and state *a fact*, hoping that you, Mr Editor, or some of your readers will favor us with your opinion.

I have often heard that the sight of fresh beef would make a mare with foal miscarrry, but always considered it as a *moon story*. Is it true or not? Now for the fact. We had a four-year old mare which had brought a fine colt this spring, and was again with foal. About three weeks since, some beef was to be killed on the barn floor near her stable. A neighbor who was assisting, said she must be turned out of the barn or she would lose her colt. As it was cold, and stormy, I would not consent, but to pacify him, put her in a remote part of the barn, and mostly out of sight of our operations, and when the beef was carried in and the floor cleaned up, she was returned to the stable. In a few days I perceived that something was the matter with her; she was dull and sluggish; hair looked bad, and something was evidently the matter, though I did not suspect the real cause, but laid it to her lampers and shedding her teeth. In just fourteen days she miscarried. This one case establishes nothing, and though every body here is sure that the same effect will follow the same cause, yet no one can give me another instance in *their own knowledge*. I can easily suppose that beef or any thing else that would frighten a mare, might produce this effect; but this mare was not frightened, betrayed no uneasiness, and kept eating the whole time. For old traditions unsupported by evidence, I have but little respect; but as all true theories are formed by a collection of facts, I submit this with the hope it may prove in some way useful. B.

Kennebec Co., Me., Dec. 5th, 1841.

Our correspondent B., in his sensible remarks, has said all that seems necessary, unless more facts can be adduced. We never before heard of the existence of the opinion he alludes to, and have nothing to say either in its support or refutation. Can any one give us other facts?—Ed.

CHOICE OF WHEAT.—SURFACE MANURING.

Absence from home during the latter part of October, and continued indisposition since, have prevented our paying attention to several of the past communications at the time of their appearance, when comments would have been better timed, and perhaps more satisfactory than now. These several omissions will now be supplied.

We entirely agree with our valued correspondent, Mr A. Nicol, in considering it an important desideratum, that some of our most experienced and successful wheat farmers shall present their opposite views of preference for each of sundry different kinds of wheat as the supposed best crop. And without designing to exclude, or to slight such information or opinions from any other source, we would especially request the opinions of Messrs. Hill Carter, of Shirley, John A. Selden, of Westover, and William B. Harrison, of Brandon, because, understanding that these gentlemen prefer different wheats, and because the judgment of each of them deserves high respect. We could name many others from whom opinions on this subject would be no less valued, but of whose preferences of kind nothing has been heard.

In our own general practice for more than the twenty last years, we have adhered to the "mountain purple straw wheat," and, on the whole, have preferred it to any other kind. Sundry other kinds have been tried as part of the crop, because supposed at the time to be preferable; but each has been afterwards abandoned, and the mountain purple straw again sown exclusively. Our preference was founded on the belief that this kind, on a general average of years, was at least as productive as any, and that the grain was better able to withstand wet weather during harvest, than any white wheat, and perhaps most of the red wheats. Any *later* wheat would be more liable to be injured by rust; and any *bearded* wheat is less manageable or safe in reaping, shocking and thrashing by machines. The grain is supposed by experienced millers to make the richest and best flour—though of course not so white, and therefore not so high-priced as the flour of the thin-skinned and more tender white wheats. These, our grounds of preference, are stated to invite correction of our judgment, and opposing views from better sources of information.

If the writer of a recent communication signed S., at p. 628, had been a reader of the earlier volumes of the Farmers' Register, he would have seen many confirmations of his opinion, (though still deemed in his region both novel in practice and heterodox in theory,) of the propriety of applying putrescent manures to the surface. We have for seven or eight years considered the advantage as settled by sufficient experience; and the *rationale* or theory as being perfectly satisfactory. And if it be as improving to soil or crop, or even *nearly so*, to apply manure to the surface as to plow it under, it offers a gain of 50 to 100 per cent. in the value of the general manuring operations of a farm, in the greatly increased convenience. Under the formerly supposed necessity for plowing under manures to prevent their waste, they could be applied but at certain times, and under certain conditions of manure, and of crop. But, if it be permitted to apply to the surface, the application is not only almost always more easy and convenient, but the manure may be laid on when too coarse to be easily plowed under, or when the state of the land or the crop would not permit plowing. For cultivated crops, and short or partially rotted manure, we should care very little whether it were plowed under just before planting, or given as top-dressing very soon after; and considerations of mere convenience would induce the choice of either mode. But perhaps the very best application of coarse manure is on clover, (or other grass) not designed to be grazed or mown. The manure gives as much and as early benefit to the clover as it could to any tillage crop; and the increased growth of the clover serves to speedily cover and shade and keep moist the manure, so as to induce its speedy rotting; and as fast as it rots, its enriching parts are taken up by the growing crop, and through its increase, the quantity of manure is multiplied for the use of the next grain crop. If pine leaves are laid over wheat after the sowing and harrowing, and before the plants come up, there is not only a slight early benefit from this coarse and poor manure, but a valuable protection from the winter cold, both to the wheat and the clover seed sown thereon. So far as this can be done, at so busy a season, it is the best mode of using the rakings of pine land. The trash might be raked up and left in heaps during the previous autumn and winter, as it rots very slowly in heaps.

The greatest economy of applying the manures to the surface, furnishes the explanation of *all* that is true and beneficial reported in the article at page 643, as a new and wonderful discovery made in France. We have no question that the *facts*

therein stated are much exaggerated, and some of them altogether mistaken, or falsely stated. Of these, are the statement of the growth of wheat on *a pane of glass*, and without the aid of soil, and that of two inches thickness of wheat straw serving to prevent the growth of all weeds. But, rejecting such exaggerations and false statements, there is no doubt of the established truth of the general principle which is there presented as a new discovery; that is, that a covering of vegetable matter will serve well as manure, and also (if thick enough) preserve the moisture and mellowness or tilth of the soil, and smother weeds. Two inches thickness of straw could not however, effect any of the latter objects.—*Farmers' Reg.*

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

HORN-AIL.

Mr Editor—Having persuaded myself that the practice of boring the horns and applying spirits of turpentine, &c., in the disease called horn-ail, which is so very prevalent in America, is entirely wrong in principle, and has the most pernicious consequences in practice, I deem it not improper to recommend, by the means of your valuable periodical, a system of cure by which, during a long veterinary practice, both in France and in Philadelphia, New York and Harrisburg, I have been successful in most cases; while by the common way of proceeding *no animal is saved*, some either not having been attacked by that disease, or getting cured by nature itself.

This disease is also called the "red water," or blood in the back or loins, and arises principally from the cattle being at grass during the summer on lots which are very dry and without shade, and from their being exposed to excessive heat of the sun and to great cold in winter time; there are various other causes, as moory pastures, moist weather, &c., to all which cattle in this country are generally exposed; sour and mouldy hay, the exclusive feeding on corn-stalks, also contribute a good deal to this disorder.

As this disease is of an inflammatory character, the application of spirits of turpentine and the like, which *produce* inflammation, is entirely wrong. Boring the horns is at most curing *symptoms* and not the *disease*. I recommend to every owner of cattle the following mode of cure, tried by me a good many times with success:

When an animal is observed to be suffering from this disorder, one or two quarts of blood, according to the size of the animal, are to be drawn immediately from a neck vein; then two table-spoonfuls of the following powder are to be given three times every day, the powder being previously dissolved in a pint of lukewarm water; this is to be continued until the animal recovers:

Glauber's salts,	6 ounces.
Cream of tartar,	2 "
Purified saltpetre,	2 "
Powdered root of altheæ,	1 1-2 "

It is necessary besides, to rub the animal frequently during the disease, principally on the back. But if the animal should be costive, either of the following clysters is to be given:

Take a handful of camomile flowers, two handfuls of flaxseed; boil them in two quarts of water, strain them, and add eight ounces of linseed oil and three table-spoonfuls of common salt. This clyster is to be applied by the means of a syringe.

Should these articles not be at hand, take one quart of wheat bran, pour two quarts of boiling water on it, strain, and add eight ounces of flaxseed oil and two ounces of common salt. This clyster is to be lukewarm when applied to the rectum or straight-gut, by the means of a syringe or a fit-funnel.

JOSEPH FIEHRER,
Veterinary Surgeon.

Harrisburg, Oct. 6, 1841.

Woman and Agriculture.—Agriculture is undoubtedly the first and most important of industrious pursuits. And it is an occupation in which, from the earliest histories of the human race, woman has delighted to engage, and by her labor, and more especially by her counsels, assist in bringing to a state of perfection. Yes, in this honorable pursuit, man has been assisted by that partner which the Eternal, in his goodness, has given him to share his toils, alleviate his cares, and embellish his life. Indeed, by looking over the past, by reverting to the most distant periods of time, we shall perceive through the glimmering light, which succeeds the darkness of unknown centuries, that woman, so well designated as the "flower of the human species," has had, in all ages, a direct share in the progress of Agriculture.

Let us look to Egypt. By raising the veil which fiction and heathenism have thrown over truth, we shall find that in remote ages, while Osiris, the wise king of that country, who was afterwards deified, was dictating laws to the Egyptians, Isis, his Queen, was giving them those precepts in Agriculture, which rendered the Egyptian dominions the richest in the universe. They thus became familiar with the mysteries of embankments, irrigations, and drainings, in order to derive all the benefit which could be afforded by the deposit of the benignant Nile. Isis chose the ox as her type, on account of its great usefulness in Agriculture; and the Egyptians imagined that the soul of the celebrated Queen, after her death, animated the ox!—*Selected.*

From the Maine Farmer.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN SELECTING SEED WHEAT.

Mr Editor:—Every thing that will advance the interests of the grain grower ought to be made known, especially in a country where the importation of bread stuff is as common a circumstance as in the State of Maine. And no farmer who has actually tried an experiment, and knows by experience that the process will succeed better than any former management, whether it be in the selection and preparation of seed, or the manner of preparing the ground on which it is cultivated, ought to be backward in communicating the result of his experience for the benefit of others.

But without further remarks I will proceed to state what this important discovery is, and leave it with those who are willing to benefit by the experiments of others to go and do likewise.

In the selection of seed wheat, take at least 6 bushels of a good quality, then take a sieve or screen with holes sufficiently large, so that 5 bushels of the 6 will pass through it. The one bushel that remains will be kernels of the largest size, and this should be used for seed. When this seed is grown and germinates, it will be found that the blades which spring from it will be uniform, and present the same healthy appearance, and will maintain the same equality until the time of harvesting. Thus instead of having so great a proportion of small weakly stocks start from diseased or pinched kernels, which can never produce any thing but small straw and consequently wheat of an inferior quality, the whole will stand a fair chance to come to maturity, divested of many evils which attend the sowing of grain where sifting is neglected.

But says the reader, this important discovery of which you speak, don't amount to any thing after all. It has been known for years, that to sift out the small grains from seed wheat is a good idea, and is now generally practised among our best farmers. I will respectfully ask such, have you ever known sifting carried to the extent I propose? If you have not, you know but little of the real benefits that will result from this discovery and a practice in accordance with its reasonable theory.

I am informed that Isaac Bowles, Esq. of this town, tried the experiment the past season, and the result was what he had good reason to expect. The most perfect growth of wheat he has ever raised. All the heads were about the same size, the straw even, and no part seemed to have the advantage from the time it was sowed up to the day of harvest. And here I will express a wish that Mr. Bowles will make his views and experience on this subject known to the public, as he can speak from his own experience in this matter. I believe if this practice should be adopted generally, by the farmers of this State, the quality and quantity of the wheat crop would in a very few years be increased one quarter by the simple process of sifting seed in the proportion I have named, and no farmer need be afraid of injuring his seed by carrying the principle to too great an extreme. Any one who candidly reflects on the subject, must be satisfied I think of the propriety and reason there is in the suggestions I have made. The improvement is within the reach of every farmer, and he can satisfy himself on this point.

Winthrop, Nov. 1841. P.

From the same.

BLACK SEA WHEAT.

Mr Holmes:—As it was expected that all those who had the Black Sea Wheat which was imported last year, would give an account of the manner of its treatment and success, and some are bound to do it. I now proceed to give an account of mine. I had two bushels of large good looking wheat. It was sowed on the 26th of last May, on land in good order after a crop of corn, the soil was a clayey loam, a good wheat soil. From some cause it came up thin, and was evidently too thin the whole time of its growth. It is a larger species of grain than the square headed wheat which was mixed to some extent in the Black Sea Wheat imported by Payson Williams. Either from the late sowing or its being too thin, or something else, the wheat shrunk considerably in the kernel, but after all we obtained twenty and a half bushels. I have not ground any into flour. If sowed in good season sufficiently thick, I know not why it may not be a good variety. The Society has ordered other varieties to be imported which will be in season for next year, especially the bald wheat.

ELIJAH WOOD.

Winthrop, Me.

For the N. E. Farmer.

I'VE COME TO HELP.—CHOPPING HAY.

Mr Editor—I don't exactly call myself a book farmer, although I take your paper, which is, when at the end of the year put together, something of the shape of a book—in which are to be found many pretty things and *good* things, which my good wife (and you never see'd a better one,) likes to read as well as myself. You, Mr Editor, have been calling out for help, and want we farmers who expect to be quiet this winter, to turn out and lend you a hand. Now, the same application which has taken a leetle of the starch out of Farmer A.'s fingers, has affected mine; and wife's head and my fingers have concluded to go together—(do n't think I mean to *strike* her! I mean, to *work* together;)—and perhaps with her head and my fingers, we can help you. She is a very observing woman, and she says we get along better and the farm looks slicker than it did before we sold them are turkies to pay for the N. E. Farmer, and she *will* make me pay for that paper year after year. And seriously, the truth must come, it has taken a good deal of the starch out of my notions of things about the farm. You have talked so much about *muck*, that wife says you would make a capital husband, for she is satisfied that that is the stuff, when we clean our boots, after digging, before we go into the house, and because she and you think alike about the conversation you had, just before you talked with Farmer A., when you told about a man's getting a woman to lend him a hand and give him a heart.

I've been wanting to tell you how much it saved me in feeding my cattle, and how much more milk the cows give, and this wife sees clearly, cause now they eat nothing but *mince meat*, as they have *all* their fodder cut for them, which saves me *one third* of the hay and adds to the amount of milk, and could you see them are cows and oxen in the spring, you would think that they had Thanksgiving all the time; and with a few roots, the expense is not near so much as when I fed them without cutting and without roots. As one of the *little indispensables* begins to cry, wife says stop—so you will hear no more from farmer Z.

ECONOMY OF PASTURES.

The question has often been mooted and discussed, whether it be better to depasture stock, or soil them? that is, whether it be more economical to let them run on the meadows and gather their own food, or keep them up through the grass season, and cut and carry the grass to them; but as yet the old custom of depasturing prevails, though every one who has made the experiment of soiling, bears testimony to its superiority on the score of the economy of provender, as well as manure. In England, where there has been much experience, the difference in favor of the last system of feeding, is so apparent, that but very few attempt to controvert the claims which are there put forth in behalf of its advantages. To be sure, labor, a great essential, is in that country much cheaper than here, but as half the labor of a hand would be competent to cut a sufficient quantity of clover for, and to fodder 20 head of cattle, that should not be permitted to operate to the non-adoption of the plan, as the cost would not be any thing in comparison with the value of the extra quantity of manure which would be made under a well devised and properly executed system of soiling, over and above that which enures from depasturing. Even if it took the same quantity of land to support cattle under the former system, which it does not, as we will presently show, still the great saving in manure alone should be of sufficient moment to influence the judgment in behalf of the latter.

Let us see how the two systems compare:

In grazing, an acre of *good* grass is considered necessary to the support of each head of stock; of *ordinary* grass one and a half, or two acres are not more than enough.

In England, where the soiling system has been very generally adopted, and carried on with care, according to Mr Curwen's experience, some years since, three acres of grass cut and carried, supplied thirty milch cows with 28 lbs. each, daily, during a period of 200 days. And this gentleman observes, that to have supplied a similar number of cows with a like quantity for the same period, would in the usual way of management, have required 75 acres of land for its production. And to have grazed such a number of cows at liberty that length of time, must, it is obvious, have taken a very considerable number of acres. Again he says:

"This vast produce from so small a piece of land, may at first appear very problematical; but experience and good management will soon convince the dairyman that he may realize the advantage, great as it may appear. To enable the meadow to support this exhaustion from the scythe, it should be cleared at the end of every autumn, from all kinds of weeds and rubbish, and fresh grass seeds of the best kinds, cast upon the bare places. A coat of good rotten manure, or ashes, should then be allowed, consisting of all that can be collected from the household, or procured elsewhere, mixed up and augmented with virgin earth."

If we admit that the number of acres assumed by Mr Curwen, three and a half to each cow, be too great, and take one, the minimum quantity named by us, as the proper one, then there will still be a saving of 27 acres of grass by the soiling over the depasturing system. And if we reserve this grass to be cut for hay, it will give a sufficient quantity to carry the cows through the winter, or foddering season; so that, to this amount there will be a clear gain. Then let us add the immense quantity of manure, which will be accumulated in the soiling yard, and we cannot hesitate a moment in coming to an opinion as to the relative merits of the two plans of feeding stock; for all will admit, that summer made manure is very far better than that made in winter, as also that the most of the droppings in pastures is lost, by means of evaporation and rains, to all the available purposes of the farm, and no one will contend that the cost of the price of half the labor of one hand, and that of a horse and cart during the time, should be considered to be of more value than the savings we have pointed out. Suppose that, in addition to the accumulation of manure from the droppings of the cattle, the yard be covered some 9 or 12 inches deep with mould or other earth from the woods or headlands, to act as absorbents of the cattle's stale—we say, suppose this be done, and we will venture the assertion that every square foot of such mould or earth would be so saturated with the urine of the cows as to be equally as valuable as their droppings. Thus then, in whatever light we may consider the subject, the advantages in favor of soiling are apparent to the judgment.

It may be urged against the soiling system that it would not afford the requisite exercise to the stock. We are free to admit that exercise, to a certain extent, is necessary to the health of the brute creature, but at the same time we are free to maintain, that all that is indispensably necessary to ensure health and comfort, may be obtained in a yard of a fourth of an acre in extent, and we doubt much if regularly fed and watered therein at stated hours through the day, and salted semi-weekly, whether they would not maintain as much physical vigor thus confined, as they would roaming at large in a pasture of many acres. It is questionable with us also, whether they would not yield fully as much, if not more, milk and butter. At all events, the experiment is worthy of a trial, and we therefore commend it to our readers' attention. —*American Farmer.*

☞We agree fully with the editor of the American Farmer that "the advantages in favor of soiling are apparent to the judgment." But many experiments are needed before the question can be satisfactorily settled. The opinion that cows confined to a yard embracing only one fourth of an acre would have sufficient exercise, we are far from being ready to adopt. Could it be conveniently done, we should require cows to take more exercise than they now generally get; especially such as find luxuriant pasturage in summer. And may not the evil—if evil it be—find a remedy, if our heifers are trained to the yoke, and the cows made to work—to work not as constantly as our oxen do, but with sufficient frequency to strengthen the system and give firmness to the health? Look at the human animal, and judge from your observations whether labor or indolence is most conducive to health and to the furnishing of nourishment for the young.—Ed. N. E. F.

ASSISTANCE TO EDITORS.

We gave a call for help: the judicious and excellent editor of the *Connecticut Farmer's Gazette* has done the same, and has appended our call to his own. His appeal suits our views and wants so well, that we must repeat it *in part:*

"It is true we have been more industrious with our own pen, and the amount of *editorial* matter has been much greater than heretofore; but surely the farmers will not rest satisfied with *our* attempt to enlighten them from the meagre storehouse of our own knowledge. *We* have not cultivated all the farms in the State; *we* have not raised the best crop of corn and potatoes; *we* have not made the greatest improvement in the manufacture or application of manures; *we* have not tested the different breeds of cattle, or sheep, or swine, and determined which are the most profitable stock for the farm; *we* cannot fill the columns of the paper with the results of our own practical experience and observation. This duty devolves on others, and all that we can do is to offer our columns as a medium of communication between one farmer and another, and urge them to use the privilege we tender them.

"Our paper is intended to be a *farmer's paper*, and the farmers of Connecticut have it in their power to make it of inestimable value to each other.—Only come forward, brother farmers, and do your duty to yourselves and to each other, and it would be impossible to estimate the value of the paper.—If any of you have succeeded in managing your

farms or your stock with less trouble or greater profit than heretofore, let us know how you have done it, and we will tell others; and then they will give us an account of *their* doings and we will tell *you*. In this manner you will be benefiting yourselves and each other; your children will be laying up stores of useful knowledge; you will be growing richer and wiser; your consciences will be lighter; your slumbers will be quiet; your dreams will be pleasant, and you will be far more respectable and happy. For your own sakes, then, we say come forward at once and discharge your duty."

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS,

As reported to the Valuation Committee, 1840.

Acres of tillage land, including orchards tilled,	259,038
Bushels of wheat,	101,178
" rye,	453,705
" oats,	1,226,300
" Indian corn,	1,775,703
" barley,	149,004
Pounds of hops,	237,941
Tons of hemp,	7
" flax,	2
" broom corn,	580
Acres of English and upland mowing,	440,930
Tons of hay, yearly produce of the same,	467,537
Acres of fresh meadow,	184,822
Tons of hay, yearly produce of the same,	135,930
Acres of salt marsh,	39,305
Tons of hay, yearly produce of the same,	26,202
Acres of pasturage including orchards pastured,	1,210,154
Cows, the same will keep with the after feed of the farm,	263,560
Acres of woodland exclusive of pasture land enclosed,	729,792
Acres of unimproved land,	955,283
" land unimprovable,	360,278
" land used for roads,	90,074
" land covered with water,	157,524
Whole quantity of land returned, acres,	4,491,812
Horses one year old and upward,	60,030
Mules and asses one year old and upward,	117
Oxen four year old and upward,	46,584
Cows three year old and upward,	143,591
Steers and heifers one year old and upward,	88,562
Sheep six months old and upward,	343,390
Swine six months old and upwards,	90,335
Amount of real estate doomed,	73,378,837
Amount of personal estate doomed,	43,861,305

THE WHEAT CROP OF ENGLAND.

The following is from the Mark-Lane Express, of Nov. 15th:

"Some of the reports received during the last fortnight, do not speak quite so despondingly of the yield of wheat, now that it has been pretty extensively put to the test of thrashing, as the accounts circulated immediately after the harvest; still it is evident that the produce is decidedly deficient both in quality and quantity; so various, however, are the estimates of the deficiency, that, notwithstanding the advanced state of the season, it is hazardous to venture on a positive opinion. Our impression at present is, that the total yield of wheat of the United Kingdom will prove about one sixth below an usual average, but that the quantity required from abroad to make up the falling off in our own growth, may easily be obtained, if our own merchants do not rush into rash speculations, without paying such exorbitant prices as have recently been given. America has a surplus of wheat, which will, in the shape of flour, find its way to this country. In the Mediterranean, large purchases have already been made, which must be sent here, and it is highly probable that many of the large holders in the Baltic will, (when they ascertain that the British merchants refuse to pay the high prices to which they have lately become accustomed,) consign to us on their own account. We have, on several former occasions, endeavored to put this matter clearly before our readers, for the sole purpose of warning them against entering too eagerly into extensive investments in foreign wheat, and thus keeping up the value of the article, at the principal continental ports, higher than seems warranted by circumstances."

For the N. E. Farmer.

BONE MANURE.

ALLEN PUTNAM, ESQ.—Dear Sir—Having completed my experiments for this season, in the use of crushed bone as a manure for potatoes, agreeable to your request, I will now give you some account of my use of that article.

The field, an old pasture, plowed the September previous, a part of which was well stocked with whortleberry bushes; the other part had never been plowed within twentyfive years. The soil, stony loam. On the 15th of May, thirtysix bushels of crushed bone was mixed with two cords of good horse stable manure, about the same quantity of loam, and three bushels of plaster of Paris, by alternate layers of each. In two weeks the heap was in a fine state of fermentation; it was then well worked over, and left ten days, to decompose the bone. The tenth of June we commenced putting the compost into the hills, and planting on three acres, and finished on the fifteenth. Another part of the field was manured from the same stable at the rate of five cords to the acre, and planted within the same time. Three fourths of an acre, another part of the field, was limed when planted, and before hoeing, three gills of ashes and plaster was put to each hill. The cultivation on the whole field the same.

Results. The crop good for the season. The part manured with the bone compost, and that with the stable dung, produced about equal quantities per acre; that with lime and ashes, about two thirds.

The bone has more than answered my expectations; every bushel of it has proved equal to a common cartload of stable dung for one crop of potatoes: what its effect will be on next year's crop, remains to be proved.

I intend next season to continue experiments with the bone on other crops.

Yours, respectfully,

A. TUFTS.

Dudley, Nov. 15, 1841.

Men are born with *two* eyes, but with *one* tongue, in order that they should see twice as much as they say; but from their conduct one would suppose they were born with two tongues and one eye; for those talk the most who have observed the least, and obtrude their remarks upon every thing, who have seen *into* nothing.—*Lacon.*

OBTAINING CREAM FROM MILK.

A process of divesting milk of its component portion of cream, in an extent hitherto unattainable, has been effected by Mr George Carter, of Nottingham Lodge, and is thus detailed by that gentleman, in a paper presented to the Society of Arts:

"A peculiar process of extracting cream from milk, by which a peculiar richness is produced in the cream, has long been known and practiced in Devonshire; this produce of the dairies of that country being well known to every one by the name of *clotted* or *clouted cream*. As there is no peculiarity in the milk from which this fluid is extracted, it has been frequently a matter of surprise that the process has not been adopted in other parts of the country. A four-sided vessel is formed of zinc plates, twelve inches long, eight inches wide, and six inches deep, with a false bottom at one half the depth. The only communication with the lower compartment is by the lip, through which it may be filled or emptied. Having first placed at the bottom of the upper compartment a plate of perforated zinc, the area of which is equal to that of the false bottom, a gallon (or any given quantity) of milk is poured immediately when drawn from the cow, into it, and must remain there, at rest, for twelve hours; an equal quantity of boiling water must then be poured into the lower compartment through the lip; it is then permitted to stand 12 hours more, (i. e. 24 hours altogether,) when the cream will be found perfect, and of such consistence that the whole may be lifted off by the finger and thumb. It is, however, more effectually removed by gently raising the plate of perforated zinc from the bottom, by the ringed handles, by which means the whole of the cream is lifted off in a sheet, without remixing any of it with the milk below. With this apparatus I have instituted a series of experiments; and as a mean of twelve successive ones, I obtained the following results: Four gallons of milk treated as above, produced in twentyfour hours, four and a half pints of clotted cream, which, after churning only fifteen minutes, gave forty ounces of butter; four gallons of milk treated in the common mode, in earthenware pans, and standing fortyeight hours, produced four pints of cream, which after churning ninety minutes, gave thirtysix ounces of butter. The increase in the quantity of cream, therefore, is twelve and a half per cent. The experimental farmer will instantly perceive the advantages accruing from its adoption, and probably his attention to the subject may produce greater results. I shall feel richly rewarded if, by exciting an interest on the subject, I can produce any, the slightest improvement in the quantity or mode of producing an article, which may properly be deemed one of the necessaries of life."—*Fam. Gaz.*

On the subject of cream, the experiment which I send you above may be tried with two tin milk pans, by putting an old horse shoe, or any other convenient thing, into one for the other to set on, then pour in boiling water; next put in the pan that contains the milk—let it stand in cold weather 12 hours—the plan is good for making winter butter, making more and better.

A. CHURCHILL.

It is with diseases of the mind, as with those of the body; we are half dead before we understand our disorder, and half cured when we do.—*Lacon.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1841.

BONES—BONE DUST—CRUSHED BONES.

Our pages have contained for the last few weeks, more articles upon bone manure than any other topic. The reason of this is simply a conviction that this means of enriching the soil is not sufficiently regarded. Having made use of crushed bones for various crops, and applied them under various circumstances, and this not in one year only, but in 1838, '39 and '41; and having seen their effects not upon the first crop merely, but upon two and three subsequent ones, we set a high value upon them. It is our intention to use them more extensively the next season than we have done before, and for the single reason, that when we sit down and with pencil and paper figure up cost and efficacy, we find this a cheaper manure than any other that we can *buy*.

The results of our experiments have in part been made public in the Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society for 1838, and in the back numbers of the N E. Farmer. There is no occasion to repeat them here. Our purpose in this article is not so much to prove their worth, as to give some cautions and directions in regard to the use of them, and suggest a mode by which the farmer may turn to good account those which he is daily removing from his table, or which he obtains from the heads and legs of the animals which he slaughters, or may get from such animals as he loses by death.

In England, 40 and 50 bushels of crushed bone are applied to an acre. But it is unsafe for us to follow their example. Their climate is vastly more moist than ours, and their cultivated soil is generally much heavier. Heating manures may profitably be applied by them in quantities which would burn up the crop in our summers. Bones are obviously very heating; and we are satisfied that where they have been used in this vicinity, the quantity applied has been too great. We shall not in future use more than twenty bushels upon an acre, and generally shall use much less than that. They must be used as aids to common manures, and to muck and sand. And that their influences upon the muck and upon the silex in the sand, may be fairly brought out, ashes or the ley of ashes should be one of the ingredients in the compost heap. Let them be well fermented and then apply them sparingly. The fermentation, however, is not designed to make the bones themselves directly act with more power upon the soil—but it is to weaken them by making them give out a portion of their fertilizing properties to the muck, or soil, or sand with which they are mixed, and thus enable you to spread the bone in a diluted state.

Such bones as are usually ground, have previously been boiled, and as much of the oily and gelatinous matter has been taken from them as boiling can remove. One might at first imagine that bones thus treated would be found of but little value. The matters extracted by the soapboiler are unquestionably good fertilizers, but the phosphate of lime is the property in the bone that constitutes its greatest value as a manure—and this, the boiling does not remove. Experiments in Europe have shown that the difference in effect upon the soil between those that have been boiled and those that have not, is very small.

In England they are found useful, particularly on light soils. Some friends whose eyes have gazed upon fields of Old England, tell us that light soils there might be called heavy here. Consequently bones may be found beneficial with us upon the greater portion of the land that we cultivate. Experiment alone can determine.

How can farmers turn unbroken bones to good account. In one the back numbers of our paper is an article from one who subscribes himself "A Mechanic," which gave us a valuable suggestion, and which may be acted upon by every family. According to our recollection this mechanic remembered that his mother when she made soap, put bones in the leach—and that the action of the ashes softened and almost consumed the bones. Might not a tight box or tub be procured which might be set in the ground, into which bones and ashes and water could be put from time to time, and thus the bones be eaten up. If so, and we believe they might, then the two or three bushels of matter that could be taken from this tub once or twice a year, would be found an exceedingly valuable addition to a compost heap of 20 or 30 loads. Two bushels of bones thus digested, would probably furnish as much phosphate of lime as the ruta-bagas on an acre of land would require; and this crop requires more than any other.

SAND IN COMPOST.

Through the post office a letter has come to us from Mr J. West, containing some important inquiries and stating some practices prevailing in the neighborhood of the writer, that seem to us peculiar and worthy of attention. As Mr West omitted to mention his place of residence, and as we are unable to read the post mark, we must ask him to favor us with the name of the place where sand is as highly valued for compost as loam or muck. Is it sea sand, or the sand of inland hills and plains? The writer says: "Some farmers here use sand alone, contending that it is the best thing for mixing with manure; some use loam, others muck and sand." He then asks: "Does sand retain the salts and gases of the manure, as well as loam or muck?" We say, *no*. But if the compost is to be applied to soils that are composed mostly of loam or muck, it is not improbable that sand will be the better article in the compost. For by its mechanical action it will increase the friability of such soil, and the silex, or flinty particles in the sand, may furnish to these soils alkali, in which they are often deficient. But if the *soil* is sandy on which the manure is to be applied, we should prefer first muck and next loam in the compost. In other words, the principal ingredient in the compost should be different from that of the soil on which it is used.—These remarks embrace our answer to the following questions:

"Is sand when mixed with hog manure for the purpose of manuring in the hill for corn, as valuable as loam or muck?

"What is the value of sand for carting into cattle or hog yards, compared with loam or muck?"

The character of the soil on which it is to be used must determine.

"Where muck cannot be had, will sand pay the farmer for the trouble of mixing it with manure?"

Yes—if his soil be not very sandy. And even in case it be sandy, the manure would be rendered more serviceable by the separation of its particles by sand, and probably these particles of sand which have never been subjected to the action of the fibrous roots of plants, may yield their silex more readily to the growing crop than those particles which have long been subjected to the action of living fibres.

"If a sand hill is near at hand, and muck a mile distant, will it be for the farmer's interest to use sand with his manure?"

Yes—but he must not fail to send the team for the *muck* also.

Those who have noticed our course during the past year, have learned, we hope, to take such statements as the foregoing, as nothing more than *our opinions*. We cannot be responsible for their soundness. Every farmer should take what he has seen and experienced, in connection with what he reads, when deciding upon questions like those we have been noticing. The subject here brought up is one of great importance, and we shall be very glad to receive light upon it from any one who can aid its elucidation.

MR SLEEPER'S ADDRESS.

AN ADDRESS delivered before the Agricultural Society of Westboro' and vicinity, by JOHN S. SLEEPER, Esq.

This address by the editor of the Mercantile Journal, maintains that that *curse*—labor—is a *blessing*. The position is sound. And his further position that agricultural labor is among the most useful and honorable of industrial employments, is equally correct. The address throughout abounds in appropriate and useful general reflections and advice. Near the close we find this sentence: "If there is any class of persons who are disposed to undervalue the labors, or bring discredit on the occupation of the farmer, *it is the farmers themselves.*" Here we agree with the author fully. The same sentiment we have often uttered, and it should be repeated until farmers are willing to have their sons be farmers, and until farmers' wives shall be willing to have their daughters become farmers' wives.

The address is published by Gould, Kendall & Lincoln. We shall give extracts from it in future numbers.

☞MR COLMAN, the late Agricultural Commissioner, has given notice that he is about to take charge of the editorial department of the New Genesee Farmer, published at Rochester, N. Y.

THE BEST SEED TO SOW.

There is one kind of seed which many farmers would find it much to their interest to sow more plentifully than they do. Its peculiar advantages are that it may be sown at all seasons of the year, on every variety of soil, and with every crop. Wherever planted, it always springs up immediately and gives a profitable crop. The *name* of this article is every where known, and the *thing* should be every where found: we mean *discretion*. Sow this in the garden and the field—sow it with corn—with potatoes—with grass—with every thing. It lessens the cost of all crops—it saves in the consumption of all crops. Sow it—it is the *best seed*.

CANKER WORMS.

The warm weather of the last week has caused the Canker-worm *grub* to run rather freely in this vicinity.

THOSE CHIPS.

John, get a basket and go and pick up all the chips about the yard, before the snow comes and covers them up.

THE CARDS.

Boys, have those cows been well carded every morning since Thanksgiving? Remember that we told you they ought to be.

MEMORANDUM.

That compost heap ought to grow rapidly in open winter weather.

☞We have seen it announced that Hon. F. O. J. Smith, of Portland, Me., is about to establish in that city a new agricultural paper.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, for the week ending Dec. 13.

Dec. 1841.		6,A.M.	12, M.	5,P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	6	37	37	30	N.
Tuesday,	7	24	32	31	N.
Wednesday,	8	17	37	34	W.
Thursday,	9	40	46	44	N. E.
Friday,	10	32	44	42	E.
Saturday,	11	51	56	44	E.
Sunday,	12	36	37	40	N. W.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Dec. 13, 1841.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 975 Beef Cattle, 200 Stores, 4200 Sheep and 180 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.* Last weeks prices were hardly sustained. We quote first quality, $5 50 a 6 00. Second quality, $4 50 a 5 25. Third quality $3 25 a 4 50.

Barrelling Cattle.—We quote Mess $4 12 a 4 25. No. 1, $3 12. No. 2, $2,50.

Stores.—Two year old $7 a 15. Three year old, $14 a 24.

Sheep.—Dull. Lots were sold a 67cts., 92cts., $1 12, $1 42, $1 75, $2 00 and $2 25.

Swine.—No lots were sold to peddle. At retail, 4 1-2 and 5 1-2.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $3 00 to 3 50 per bushel. Red Top' 50 to 55 cents. Clover—Northern, 13c.—Southern, 12 to 13 c. Flax Seed, $1 80 to 1 85 bu. Lucerne, 25 c. per lb. Canary Seed, *not a bushel in the market.*

FLOUR. The usual transactions of the week have been materially interrupted by the unfavorable state of the weather, and bad condition of the roads in the country for travelling; the tightness in the money market has also operated to reduce prices, and several parcels have been forced off during the week at extremely low rates; sales good common brands Genesee were made at $6 12 1-2 a 6 25, from vessels, and Ohio the same. The regular transactions from stores have been at the following prices: Michigan. flat hoops, $6 3-8; Ohio, via New York, $6 1-4; Genesee, $6 1-2; common and fancy, $6 56 a 6 62 1-2: Howard street, $6 37 1-2, sixty days, and $6 50, 4 mos. Richmond country, $6 25, cash, $6 37, 60 days, and $6 50, 4 mos. The market closes extremely languid. and prices quite unsettled.

Baltimore Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. $6 62—do. wharf, $6 50—do. free of garlic, $6 62—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $6 50—Fredericksburg, lowered, 4 mos. $6 50—Alexandria, wharf mountain, $6 50 —Georgetown, $6 62 a 6 75—Richmond Canal, $6 62—do. City, $7 00 a 7 25—Petersburgh, So. side, $7 00 a 7 25—Genesee, common, cash, $6 50—do. fancy brands $6 75.

PROVISIONS. No change exists in the market, and steady sales at quotations. For Lard there is a fair demand, and sales 1200 kegs at 6 5-8 a 6 3-4c. per lb. 4 mos. and some common parcels 5 3-4 a 6c per lb.

Beef—Mess, 4 mo. new bbl. $9 50 a 10 00—Navy—$8 50 a 9 00—No. 1 $7 25 a 8 00—do Prime $5 50 a 6 50—Pork—Extra clear, 4 mo. bbl. $13—do Clear $11—do Mess $8 50 a 9 50—do Prime $7 00 a 7 50—do Mess from other States $8 25 a 9 50—do Prime $7 00 a 7 50—Clear $11 00 a $12 00

GRAIN. A great dullness has prevailed in the market, throughout the week, and dealers having large stocks are not inclined to continue their operations; prices in consequence have further declined. About 40,000 bushels Corn remained afloat unsold at the close of our report, and present quotations are rendered entirely nominal. Sales have been for white Corn, 64 a 65c; yellow flat, 66 a 67c per bush; 68 a 68 1-2 and 69 for new and old northern round. Oats, Delaware, 50c; northern, no prime in market; sales good, 49 a 50c. Bran scarce, a cargo was taken at 47c per bushel, for factory use. Nothing doing in Rye of any great importance. The market closes without buyers for Corn, and prices uncertain.

Corn—Northern, bushel 68 to 69—Round Yellow 67—Southern Flat Yellow 66 a 67——White do 64—Barley, 65 a 68—Rye Northern 70 to 73—Oats—Southern 48 to 50—Northern do. 49 to 50—Beans, per bushel 75 a 1 50.

HAY, per ton, $18 to 20—Eastern Screwed $17 to 18.

CHEESE—Old 4 to 6 c.—New 5 to 7.

EGGS, 16 a 25.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 8 cts. per pound, free. All where of the value exceeds 8 cts. per pound, 32 per ct. ad. val. and 4 cts. per pound.

The demand for all descriptions has been limited during the week, and consequently but few sales have been made. A public sale of foreign coarse was made on Wednesday last, at 6 1-2 a 8 1-2c. for Buenos Ayres unwashed; do. do. washed and picked, 13 a 16c: unwashed Mestizo, coarse, 5 1-2 a 8 1-4c; Cordova, so called, 8 1-4 a 11c. per lb. 6 mos.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 48 a 50 c.—American full blood, do 43 a 45—Do. 3-4 do 40 a 42—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 38—1-4 and common do 30 a 33 —Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 27— Do. unwashed, 10 a 14—Bengasi do 8 a 10—Saxony, clean, — Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 42 a 45—No. 1 do. do. do. 35 a 40—No. 2 do do do 25 a 30— No. 3 do do do 18 a 20.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.

The advertiser wants a smart and intelligent young man upon a Farm, he will have opportunity to be instructed in the *Nursery and Gardening business* in all its varieties; his opportunities for valuable information, will be of great service to him if he is disposed to learn. The age not to exceed 16 years; he must bring undoubted recommendations for integrity and good morals; he will be wanted for several years. Inquire at the office of the N. E. Farmer.

Dec. 8.

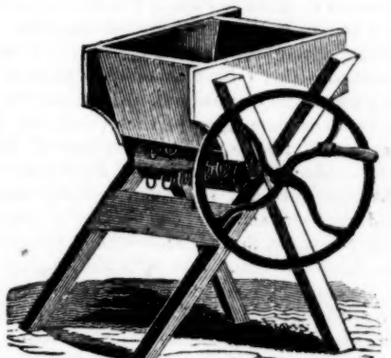
TRANSPLANTING.

The autumn is prefered to the spring by many nursery men and orchardists, for transplanting hardy trees, as Apples, Pears and Plums. The present is a less busy season than the Spring, and those who intend to purchase trees can Probably get a better article and obtain it with more dispatch now than next April. The frosts have already been sufficient to destroy the foliage, and the operation of transplanting may be done with safety.

We can supply extra fine Apple, Pear, Plum, and other sort of fruit, and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs at Nursery prices; and pack to send with safety to any part of the Country. All orders faithfully attended to.

Oct. 27. JOSEPH BRECK & CO

WILLIS'S LATEST IMPROVED VEGETABLE CUTTER.



This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them; this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston. Sept. 1

DUTCH BULBS.

The subscribers would inform their friends and customers that they have just received a splendid assortment of Dutch Bulbs, consisting of double and single Hyacinths of all colors, Polyanthus, Narcissus, Gladiolus, Crocus, Crown Imperials, Tulips, double and single, Iris, &c. &c., warranted to be of fine quality. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 10.

BUCKTHORNS WANTED.

The subscribers would like to purchase 10,000 Buckthorn plants, 3 years old. Apply at the New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 and 52 North Market street. JOSEPH BRECK & CO. Nov. 9.

GRINDSTONES.

An extensive assortment of Water and Hand Grindstones constantly on hand and for sale by AMMI C. LOMBARD & CO. 13 Lewis's Wharf. isly. Nov. 17.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard or rocky,* begin with Mr. Howard's."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work, with the same power of team, than any other plough exhibited.* No other turned more than twenty-seven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twenty-nine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside; this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough, sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FENCE CHAINS.

Just received from England, 10,000 feet Chains, suitable for Fences or other purposes. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st. April 21

TYE UP CHAINS.

Just received by Packet Coromanda, 500 Chains for tyeing up Cattle.

These chains, introduced by E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem, and Col. Jacques, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No. 52 North Market st.

SUN DIALS.

Just received a few of Sheldon & Moore's, Sun Dials, a very neat and useful article for the purpose of giving the time of day in the garden or field. Price 75 cents. For sale by J. BRECK & CO., No 51 and 52 North Market St.

Sept 1.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, &c.

The Proprietors of the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store No. 51 and 52 North Market street, would inform their customers and the public generally that they have on hand the most extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Tools to be found in the United States. Part of which are the following:

1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs	100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels.
300 Common do. do.	150 " Common do.
200 Cultivators.	100 " Spades.
100 Greene's Straw Cutters.	500 " Grass Scythes.
50 Willis' do. do.	300 " atent Snaiths.
100 Common do. do.	200 " Common do.
100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers.	500 " Hay Rakes.
50 Common do do.	200 " Garden do.
200 Willis' Seed Sowers.	200 " Manure Forks.
50 " Vegetable Cutters.	300 " Hay do.
50 Common do. do.	500 Pair Trace Chains.
200 Hand Corn Mills.	100 " Truck do.
200 Grain Cradles.	100 Draft do.
100 Ox Yokes.	500 Tie up do.
1500 Doz. Scythe Stones.	50 doz. Halter do.
3000 " Austin's Rifles.	1000 yards Fence do.
March 17.	25 Grind Stones on rollers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEATH OF THE FLOWERS.

BY BRYANT.

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sere,
Heap'd in the hollows of the grove,
The wither'd leaves lie dead;
They rustle to the eddying gust,
And to the rabbit's tread;
The robin and the wren are flown,
And from the shrub the jay,
And from the wood-top calls the crow,
Through all the gloomy day.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers,
That lately sprung and stood
In brighter light and softer airs,
A beauteous sisterhood?
Alas! they all are in their graves,
The gentle race of flowers,
And lying in their lowly bed,
With the fair and good of ours,
The rain is fallen where they lie,
But cold November rain
Calls not, from out the gloomy earth,
The lovely ones again.

The wind flower and the violet,
They perished long ago,
And the wild rose and the orchis died
Amid the summer glow:
But on the hill the golden-rod,
And the aster in the wood,
And the yellow sun-flower by the brook
In Autumn beauty stood,
Till fell the frost from the clear, cold heaven,
As falls the plague on men,
And the brightness of their smile was gone,
From upland, glade and glen.

And now, when comes the calm, mild day,
As still such days will come,
To call the squirrel and the bee
From out their winter home,
When the sound of dropping nuts is heard,
Though all the trees are still,
And twinkle in the smoky light
The waters of the rill.
The south wind searches for the flowers
Whose fragrance late he bore,
And sighs to find them in the wood
And by the stream no more.

And then I think of one who in
Her youthful beauty died,
The fair, meek blossom that grew up
And faded by my side:
In the cold moist earth we laid her,
When the forest cast the leaf,
And we wept that one so lovely,
Should have a life so brief;
Yet not unmeet it was, that one,
Like that young friend of ours,
So gentle and so beautiful,
Should perish with the flowers.

He that has energy enough in his constitution to root out a vice, should go a little farther, and try to plant a virtue in its place; otherwise he will have his labor to renew: a strong soil that has produced weeds, may be made to produce wheat with far less difficulty than it would cost to make it produce nothing.—*Lacon.*

THE POOR OF ENGLAND.

The following extracts are from the journal of an agent of a benevolent society in Birmingham:

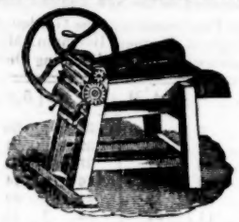
JUNE.—"The reiterated complaint of want of employment is truly distressing, and the melancholy consequences are visible in the cheerless abodes of the poor; furniture and clothes gradually consigned to the pawnbrokers' shops;—these things often deaden the energies, and lead to neglect, recklessness and despair, and too often prevent access to the heart. I saw, a few days since, a poor child 'dying by inches,' from want of proper nourishment, and lying in an old deal box. An evening or two since, I called at a house having scarcely an article of furniture, no fuel, nor bread; the poor woman with her children, pale and emaciated; the man had been out of work for several months; want was here like an armed man, and would that I could say that this is a solitary case!"

JULY.—"My labors increase daily, and my work literally grows on my hands; and unless my heart greatly deceives me, I feel, notwithstanding the difficulties and sometimes the discouragements of my office, an increasing desire to go on,—to spare not myself, so that good may be effected by my exertions. I have now called on nearly four hundred families; many of these calls give me real pleasure, as in many instances I discover a stronger desire to see me at each repeated visit; although this feeling chiefly manifests itself among the sick, the aged, and the very miserable, *it is by no means confined to them.* I have not received a rude answer, and scarcely a cold reception, during the last four weeks, and very rarely before; and considering that I have called on persons of different classes and dispositions, and without the slightest previous knowledge of each other, this I think speaks well for the poorer inhabitants of Birmingham,—indeed for the age, and for human nature. The poor, generally speaking, properly appreciate kind treatment and a regard for their feelings; and I am persuaded that if the wealthier classes would mix more with them—not with the haughty parade of condescension, but in the feeling manifested by the words of Peter to Cornelius, 'Stand up, for I also am a man,'—great mutual good would be the result, and much of that sullen feeling of distrust, displayed by the laboring classes against their employers, would cease. It is astonishing the good done by a few words of cordial sympathy on the minds of the most destitute and miserable."

JULY 13th.—I saw a poor creature, Elizabeth ——, lately residing in —— Court, Bristol Street, a married woman with two children,—her husband travelling in search of employment;—the poor woman is in a most deplorable state, having this morning been turned out of her house for arrears of rent, and having no means of procuring another lodging. I saw and relieved her some time ago, and she has since told me, that but for the first loaf of bread I gave her, her children and herself must have perished of hunger."

SEPTEMBER.—"Never, perhaps, was the hand of liberal, yet judicious and discriminating charity, needed more than at this time; for never was distress—nay, appalling destitution—more prevalent than now. A cabinet-maker, on whom I have called, is forced to break stones; earning, in one week, only two shillings, for the support of himself, his wife, and five children. The family, one day last week (as I was assured by a neighbor), had not tasted food until a late hour in the afternoon."

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.



JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisite to use it, that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.

2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.

3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.

4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

APPLE PARERS.

Just received at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No 51 and 52 North Market Street, a good supply of *Stanley's Superior Apple Parers*, a very useful article. With one of these machines a bushel of apples may be pared in a very short time in the best possible manner, and with great saving of the apple, as the outsides may be taken off at any required thickness. The above is also for sale at N. P. H WILLIS', No. 45 North Market Street, SCUDDER, CORDIS & CO., and HOSMER & TAPPAN, Milk Street.

Sept. 1 6w JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

WINSHIP'S NURSERY,

BRIGHTON, NEAR BOSTON,

Situated on the line of the Boston and Worcester Rail Road,--5 miles from the city.

The Proprietors of this extensive nursery beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that they are ready to furnish orders to any amount, for Forest Trees, indigenuous and exotic.

Fruit Trees, including all the varieties of Pears, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Cherries, &c. &c.

Vines—Shrubs, Green House Plants, &c.

Catalogues may be obtained by applying at the Nursery.

Trees carefully packed, to ensure safety in long voyages.

Orders left at the New England Seed Store of J. BRECK & Co. Nos. 51 and 52, North Market street, will be delivered the day following.

Letters containing orders, addressed to the subscribers,
J. & F. WINSHIP.

Brighton Nurseries, Oct. 27, 1841.

GRINDSTONES, ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, is found to be a great improvement on the present mode of hanging grindstones. The ease with which they move upon the rollers, renders them very easy to turn with the foot, by which the labor of one man is saved, and the person in the act of grinding, can govern the stone more to his mind by having the complete control of his work. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hun in the common way.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO., Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Boston. July 14

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

The Editorial department of this paper having come into the hands of the subscriber, he is now authorized by the publishers to inform the public that the price of the paper is reduced. In future the terms will be $2 per year *in advance*, or $2 50 if not paid within thirty days. ALLEN PUTNAM.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS.